

**MASON'S**

**OK SAUCE**

The Cold Meat Specialists

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR  
WISEMAN'S  
Orchestra  
12.45, 4.30 AND 7.30

No. 15,944. 號四十四百九千八萬一第. 日二十月正年未己. HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1919. 三拜禮. 號二十月二年八國民華中. PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**INTIMATIONS**

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**

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**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY**

**LIMITED.**

**TIME-TABLE**

**WEEK DAYS.**

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30	" 10 "
9.30	to 10.00	" 15 "
10.00	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.00	to 12.30 p.m.	" 15 "
12.30 p.m.	to 1.15	" 10 "
1.15	to 2.15	" 10 "
2.15	to 4.00	" 15 "
4.00	to 6.00	" 15 "
6.00	to 8.00	" 10 "

**NIGHT CARS.**

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m.,

11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

**SATURDAYS.**

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

**SUNDAYS.**

7.30 a.m.

8.00

8.30

9.00

9.30

10.00

10.30

11.00

11.30

12.00

12.30

1.00

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3.30

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

**TIME-TABLE.**

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

**DOWN TRAINS.**

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 7 Through a.m.	No. 9 Through a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through p.m.
CANTON (Tai She Tsui)	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30
SEK LUNG	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.45
Shum Chun	dep. 10.25	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.25
Sheng Shui	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.50	dep. 11.50	dep. 11.50	dep. 11.50	dep. 11.50	dep. 11.50	dep. 11.50	dep. 11.50
Yuen Tai	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15
Yuen Tai	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15
Yuen Tai	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15
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Yuen Tai	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15
Yuen Tai	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.15

**UP TRAINS.**

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 7 Through a.m.	No. 9 Through a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through p.m.
SEK LUNG	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30
Shum Chun	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45
Sheng Shui	dep. 7.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00
Yuen Tai	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15
Yuen Tai	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15
Yuen Tai	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15
Yuen Tai	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15
Yuen Tai	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15
Yuen Tai	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15

\* Will stop at Tai Po and Sheng Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the services mentioned in this

table will conform with the trains as shown.

**NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.**

SEA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Failing dep. 8.30 12.00 2.30

Shatakok arr. 8.30 12.00 2.30

Failing dep. 11.15 2.00 4.30

Shatakok arr. 11.15 2.00 4.30

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Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.

Manufacturers of Central Oil Engines, Steam Turbines, Steam Engines, Steam

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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,

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ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality

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**NEW BOOKS.**

Fragments from all the Fronts, No. 6.

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"The Navy in Battle" ... 7.00

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Duroi ... 2.50

The Horse and War, by Captain Sidney

Galtrey ... 4.00

Sea Signs of the Great War, by W. L.

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The Doings of Donovan in and Out of

Hospital, by J. W. Dowd ... 2.50

Who's Who, 1919 ... 30.00

Dorothy,



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**TREASURE ROYAL.**

**SPECIAL MATINEE CONCERT**  
on WEDNESDAY, February 12th, at 5 p.m.

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**THE TWO GREAT ARTISTES**  
**SKLAREVSKI**  
PIANIST  
**SYKORA**  
CELLIST

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Children Half Price.

Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S.

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**THE**

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February 12th, 1919,

at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

**GLADYS HULETTE**

**"THE CIGARETTE GIRL."**

THOSE HAPPY DAYS.

ETC.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

## KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Kowloon British School took place, yesterday morning, in the school hall, which was gallantly beflagged for the occasion. The ceremony was presided over by Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, who presided over a large gathering of parents and friends of the pupils.

After the distribution of the awards the Chairman gave a brief address. He said he was particularly interested in the fact that the health of the school had improved so much. He was talking about the matter the other day to Dr. Smith, who was very enthusiastic. Since the Government inspections, the health of the school, especially in regard to teeth, had improved in a remarkable way. The reason for that was that the periodical medical inspections were a convenient way of drawing the attention of parents to some of the defects in their children's health. It was a great thing, the Board of Education laid the greatest stress on the health of the children, which was as important from an educational point of view as from the point of view of the children themselves. It was manifestly not fair to expect a teacher to make progress with children who were suffering from such handicaps as bad eyesight and bad teeth. Mr. Edwards (the Headmaster) had also pointed out the necessity for a few more classrooms. The school certainly seemed to be crowded. He did not know whether they could get the classrooms in connection with that, the question would arise whether the school would be able to justify the expansion. He supposed that it was good that many of the children who had remained in Hongkong during the war would probably go home. There was likely to be a great exodus this year. One great difficulty in dealing with the school was that its numbers were small, especially in the higher classes. One could ask the Government to enlarge upon more expenditure if the classes were larger. If the school maintained its present numbers, he was sure that the Government would want to do everything it could to support it. During the war, it had not been easy to get money for schools, and there was also a difficulty about staffs; but he hoped that things would be very much easier now. He felt that it was for parents to express themselves with regard to everything that they thought would enlarge the school's activities, etc., and they could be quite certain that, if they inform Mr. Edwards, they would receive a sympathetic hearing, and when Mr. Edwards reported to him he would do everything in his power to the Government as far as he was able. He felt that the British children in the Colony were necessarily handicapped; it would be better if they could be sent home, but as this could not be done, if he might say so, he felt that the Government should do all they could for them. The big boys, he understood, were getting on well in Chinese and he was very glad of it. A good deal of thanks was due Mr. Edwards for that and much else. The Chairman then reported to the Government as far as he was able. He felt that the British children in the Colony were necessarily handicapped; it would be better if they could be sent home, but as this could not be done, if he might say so, he felt that the Government should do all they could for them. The big boys, he understood, were getting on well in Chinese and he was very glad of it. A good deal of thanks was due Mr. Edwards for that and much else. The Chairman then reported to the Government as far as he was able.

Mr. Edwards proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and then announced that Mr. Frost had offered two prizes for English composition.

The Headmaster's report stated that the School was opened 172 times during the year. The maximum enrolment was 87 in November as compared with 71 last year; and the minimum enrolment, 67 in July as against 56 last year. The average daily attendance was 66. The attendance was seriously affected by an outbreak of measles in January, which eventually necessitated the School being closed for three weeks. When the School re-opened on March 11th, there were 100 pupils, and the attendance had made its appearance in the Colony and a large number of children were kept away in consequence. Two cases of diphtheria occurred in December. The Government Medical Officer, Dr. Smith, carried out three inspections during the year. There were still a few cases of defective teeth, but a very marked improvement is noticeable in this respect.

No alterations have been made in the School Buildings, although, with the increased number of pupils in attendance, the school was in need of at least two more large classrooms.

One girl took the Hongkong Junior Local Examination in July and passed. Classes I and II were presented as candidates for the Hongkong University local Examinations in December. One boy and one girl took the Senior Examination and both passed. Three boys and one girl took the Junior Examination, and two of the boys passed.

The changes in the staff necessitated no less than three re-organisations of the School during the year. In spite of the difficulties thus caused, the annual December examination showed that, on the whole, good progress had been made. Very creditable work was done in Classes I and II. The improvement in handwriting had been maintained, but there were still individual cases which required the special attention of the teachers concerned. Owing to the war, no fresh Kindergarten materials had been obtainable, and the classes had therefore been dependent on the limited supplies in this department, the school being very fortunate in having the services of a Home-trained Kindergarten mistress.

The Director of Education visited the School in April and as a result of his visit, a change of Chinese masters was made with very beneficial results, and the classes were now making good progress in this difficult subject.

Mr. Law, Inspector of Vernacular Schools, inspected the classes in December. He reported that the Senior Class had made great progress, and the book work was very thorough. The Junior Class was a more even class and all good.

The scholarships presented annually by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company were awarded this year to Cedric Graham and Florence Neave. Six Government free scholarships were awarded.

Thirty-six boys belonged to the Cadet Corps under the administration of the Hongkong Defence Corps. Physical and military drill, signalling and shooting were practised. Twenty-four boys attended the annual camp of instruction held at Lo Wu during the Christmas holidays. The boys were able to indulge in swimming and football through their connection with the Cadet Corps. The School was in need of a much larger playground.

A collection had been made monthly on behalf of the War Charities Fund. During the year, \$139.05 was subscribed by the scholars and handed to Mr. Hon. Treasurer of the Fund. The total amount subscribed by the school to the end of 1918 was \$478.29.

### PRIZE LIST

**SENIOR BOYS.**  
Class I.—Cedric Graham: Senior Local certificate, Dock Company's scholarship, and Form prize.  
Class II.—Stewart Ogilvie: Junior Local certificate, Government Free scholarship, and Form prize.  
Class III.—Alan Robertson: Government Free scholarship and Form prize.  
Class IV.—George Curry: 2nd Form prize.  
Class V.—Lewis Graham: General progress.  
**SENIOR GIRLS.**  
Class I.—Kathleen Murphy: Senior Local certificate, Form prize and Special prize for Homework.  
Class II.—Frances Colburn: Form prize.  
Class III.—Bessie George: Form prize and Special prize for Homework.  
Class IV.—Suzanne Webb: Drawing and needlework.  
Class V.—Pearl Ogilvie: Government Free scholarship and Form prize.  
Class VI.—Marjorie Scott: Drawing.  
Class VII.—Florence Neave: Dock Company's scholarship, Form prize, and Special prize for General progress.  
Class VIII.—Edwina Murphy: Government Free scholarship and General progress.  
Class IX.—Gracie Sanders: Arithmetic and French.  
Class X.—Bertha Tarrant: Recitation and French.  
Class XI.—Herbert Duncan: Special prize for Composition.  
Class XII.—Ronald Curry: Arithmetic.  
Class XIII.—Eric Colburn: General progress.  
Class XIV.—William Tillery: Government Free scholarship and Form prize.  
Class XV.—Nellie Thorburn: General progress.  
Class XVI.—Kathleen Heron: General progress.  
Class XVII.—Sutton Foster: History and composition.  
Class XVIII.—Cecil Cropley: Good conduct.  
Class XIX.—John Ritchell: General progress.  
Class XX.—John Murphy: Government Free scholarship and Form prize.  
Class XXI.—Francis Long: 2nd Form prize.  
Class XXII.—Douglas Ross: General progress.  
Class XXIII.—Gerald Edwards: Form prize.  
Class XXIV.—Annie Smyth: General progress.

**INFANT CLASS.**  
Sadie Thorburn, Form prize; Ronald Gerford, Arithmetic; John Martin, Dictation; Jean Anderson, Spelling; Christopher Holmes, Reading; Eileen Donald, Reading; Jack Bryson, Scripture; Archie Frost, Impromptu; Arthur Clark, Writing; Laird Alexander, Recitation; Mona Russell, Reading; Dorothy Avenel, Recitation; David Kennedy, Arithmetic; James Dias, Dictation; George Raunsson, Arithmetic; Arnold Long, Arithmetic; Jack Thomson, Writing; Charles Thomson, Recitation; Kathleen Green, Conduct; Edith C. Green, Conduct; Dorothy Starkie, Recitation; and Harry Dias, Conduct.

### WAR SAVINGS

#### TWENTY-SIXTH LIST OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

During last month War Loan was purchased by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for its members, amounting to \$225,724.59 (Straits Currency).

The amounts paid in were invested in Straits Settlements War Loan at 5 per cent.

Although the issue of this Loan is now closed in the Straits Settlements, this Association has made arrangements to continue to invest in this Loan all the moneys received.

The membership of the Association has reached 1,225. Full particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries.

The subscriptions received last month in local currency amounted to \$124,035, bringing the total received to date to \$2,328,146.

The subscriptions in Straits Currency received since the last investment amounted to \$34,781.72, bringing the total to \$2,362,927.72.

The subscriptions in gold dollars received since the last investment amounted to G\$171.80, bringing the total to G\$7,106.94.

#### ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND DRAWING.

The St. Andrew's War Bond Drawing—the sale of tickets for which closes on the 15th instant—will most probably take place on Friday, the 21st instant, at the City Hall, but the date fixed will be advertised later.

The Society has been fortunate in securing, through the kindness of the Directors of the "Santa Casa de Misericordia," the apparatus used by that Society for its drawings at Mexico, and the drawing will be conducted by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.

The drawing apparatus, which has been inspected by representatives of the St. Andrew's Society at Macao, will be brought to Hongkong a few days before the drawing, is to take place, and, although it gives the appearance of being a most intricate contrivance, it is simplicity itself, and the demonstration is sure to provide the spectators with an interesting and exciting time, as in the manipulation of the apparatus nothing is hidden from view.

### COMPANY REPORT

#### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

The 103rd report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary yearly general meeting of shareholders, to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on the 22nd inst., states:

The net profits for the year ending 31st December, 1918, including \$3,229,181, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and contingencies, amount to \$9,820,420.92.

The Directors recommend the transfer of \$1,500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the Silver Reserve Fund, which Fund will then stand at \$21,000,000.

They also recommend writing off Bank Premises Account the sum of \$780,000.

After making these transfers, deducting the interim dividend of \$2 3s. per share, paid on August 12th (viz., \$238,000 @ \$3/4 = \$1,577,570.82) and remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation \$5,062,841.30, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of Two Pounds and Five Shillings Sterling per share (viz., £2 5s. 6d.) and a bonus of One Pound Ten Shillings Sterling per share (viz., £1 10s. 0d.), amounting in all to £450,000, which at 3s. 4d., the rate of the day, will absorb \$2,065,229.82.

The balance \$3,279,911.48 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.**  
A Branch Office of the Bank has been opened at Vladivostok.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Mr. J. A. Plummer has been elected Chairman for the year 1919, and Mr. E. V. D. Parr Deputy-Chairman.

Mr. F. C. Butcher having resigned his seat on leaving the Colony, Mr. J. A. Plummer was invited to fill the vacancy. This appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. C. S. Gubbay and Mr. E. V. D. Parr retire in rotation, but, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

**AUDITORS.**  
The Accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. E. A. M. Williams, who offer themselves for re-election.

P. T. HOLYOAK,  
(Chairman).

Hongkong, 11th February, 1919.

#### ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

**LIABILITIES.**  
Paid-up Capital ..... \$ 10,000,000.00  
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... 10,000,000.00  
Silver Reserve Fund ..... 10,000,000.00  
Marine Insurance Account ..... 250,000.00  
Notes in Circulation:—  
(A) Authorized against Securities & Coin deposited with the Crown Agents for the Colonies and their Trustees ..... \$15,000,000.00  
Additional issue authorized by Hongkong Ordinances against Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government ..... 10,305,644.00  
Current Accounts ..... 235,089,857.94  
Fixed Deposits ..... 106,050,804.07  
Bills Payable:—  
(Including Call Loans and Short Sight Drawings on London Office) ..... \$ 5,125,479.89  
Drafts on London Bankers ..... 574,836.09  
5,700,315.98  
Acceptances on Account of Constituents ..... 1,624,504.00  
Profit and Loss Account ..... 8,212,841.30  
Liability on Bills of Exchange re-discounted, \$5,475,249 0s. 10d. of which \$4,683,548 0s. 3d. have since run off.

**ASSETS.**  
Cash (including \$15,500,000 Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against authorised and/or excess note circulation) ..... \$ 77,443,150.33  
Bullion, in hand and in Transit ..... 2,543,588.61  
British Government, Indian, Colonial and other Securities ..... 21,918,125.80  
Sterling Reserve Fund Investments, viz.:—  
War Loan 1930/47 at 6% ..... \$1,500,000.00  
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits ..... 151,796,313.80  
Bills Receivable ..... 134,814,717.39  
Liabilities of Constituents for acceptances, per contra Bank Premises ..... 1,894,804.00  
4,033,787.80  
\$431,004,007.89

### GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To Interim Dividend, Paid on 12th August, 1918, £2 3s. per share on 120,000 shares = £238,000 at 3/4 = \$1,577,570.82

To Reimbursement of Dividend, 30,000.00

To Final Dividend, £2 5s. 6d. per share on 120,000 shares = £270,000 at 3/4 = \$1,609,937.50

Bonus of £1 10s. per share on 120,000 shares = £120,000 at 3/4 = \$78,000.00

To Transfer to Silver Reserve Fund ..... 4,500,000.00

To Transfer to Bank Premises Account ..... 780,000.00

To Balance forward to next year ..... 3,279,911.48

\$ 8,212,841.30

\$9,820,420.92

Cr.

By Balance of Undivided Profits, 31st December 1917 ..... \$ 3,229,181.18

By Amount of Net Profits for the year ending 31st December, 1918, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts and contingencies, deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due ..... 6,597,182.74

\$9,820,420.92

**STERLING RESERVE FUND.**

Dr.

To Balance, £1,500,000 at ex. 2/ ..... \$ 15,000,000.00

(Invested in 5 per cent. War Loan 1929/1947.)

\$15,000,000.00

Cr.

By Balance 31st December, 1917, £1,500,000 at ex. 2/ ..... \$15,000,000.00

\$15,000,000.00

**SILVER RESERVE FUND.**

Dr.

To Balance ..... \$ 21,000,000.00

\$ 21,000,000.00

Cr.

By Balance 31st December, 1917 ..... \$ 19,500,000.00

To Transfer from Profit and Loss Account ..... 1,500,000.00

\$ 21,000,000.00

**N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.**

**H. C. SANDFORD, Actg. Chief Accountant.**

**P. H. HOLYOAK, DAVID LAMBLE, J. A. PLUMMER, } Directors.**

**HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.**

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 8th February, is as follows:—

**Receipts**  
for week for 6 weeks.  
This Year ..... \$16,380 87,280  
Last Year ..... 15,062 76,170  
Increase ..... 1,324 11,110

**HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.**

(ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.)

**PARADE REPORTS.**

The sending in of weekly parade reports (Form No. 10) is discontinued until further orders.

**SUPERINTENDENTS, INSPECTORS, ETC.**

All Superintendents, Inspectors and Unit Commanders will attend at H.Q. Office on Thursday, February 13th, at 6 p.m.

**INSPECTION.**

All ranks, except Mounted Police, will parade on the H.K. Defence Corps Headquarters Parade ground (next Colonial Secretary's Office) at 3 p.m., on Saturday, February 15th. Mounted Police will parade as directed.

Blue uniform, helmets with spikes, bolts, rifles. Superintendents and Inspectors will wear swords and belts. Patrolmen on duty and General Exempts will attend.

**NOS. 1 AND 3 COMPANIES.**

All absentees from parades of Nos. 1 and 2 platoons and No. 3 Company of February 6th, 8th, and 7th, will attend at Central at 5.30 p.m., on Wednesday, February 13th. Uniform, helmets, belts, and rifles.

**NO. 2 COMPANY.**

Parade of February 10th having been cancelled under D.O. 16 C., all members of No. 2 Company will parade under Company Commander, at H.K.D.C. Headquarters, at 2.40 p.m., on Saturday, February 15th.

**STRENGTH.**

Constables 784 Thomas and 613 Remedios are dismissed.

February 11th, 1919.

**SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT FUND.**

The Hon. Treasurer of the above fund desires to acknowledge gratefully, the following monthly subscriptions for the period ended 11th February:—

J. M. Gordon ..... \$ 5

A. and F. M. .... 50

R. Bellion ..... 5

Nemo ..... 10 Feb. and March.

A. H. C. .... 10

Staff of B.T.C. .... 19

702



# ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

ST. GEORGE'S BALL TO BE HELD.

The annual general meeting of St. George's Society of Hongkong was held, yesterday evening, at the City Hall. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided and was supported by the following members of the Committee:—The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Messrs. N. J. Stabb, H. W. Bird, H. W. Looker, W. A. Dowley, M. S. Northcote, J. W. Graham, A. G. Coppin, W. J. Eldridge, P. Cassidy (Hon. Treasurer), and F. A. Wells (Hon. Secretary). There were over fifty members present.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, The audited accounts having been before you for some days, I propose to follow the usual custom and take them as read although, I am sure, you will bear with me if, for a moment, I dwell upon them.

The street collection on "St. George's Day" realised the handsome figure of \$20,802.60 (Applause)—and our thanks are again due to the energetic band of ladies without whose assistance this result would not have been possible. (Applause).

The "Tombola," which was suggested and organised by Mrs. C. M. Ede, assisted by a splendid band of workers, realised \$25,987.80, to which must be added \$785.10, being the expenses in connection with the "Tombola" generously refunded by Mrs. Ede. (Applause).

The "War Bond Drawing" results fully justified our high expectations, and by this means the very fine total of \$117,500 was added to our special fund. (Applause).

The theatre performance, organised by Mr. W. Sinclair, realised a profit of \$12,788.15, contributing, I believe, a record result for any theatrical performance ever given in the Colony. (Applause).

Two generous donations—one of \$15,000 and one of \$300—from friends who desire to remain anonymous, added to the interest on the account, bring our special effort for "St. George's Day," 1918, to result in a magnificent net total of \$198,342.21, which has enabled us to remit through Mr. Murray Stewart—whose unselfish and arduous work in London throughout the war period, not only on our behalf, but also for the "War Charities" fund, deserves our gratitude and admiration. (Applause)—to various splendid war charities for a total sum of \$31,934.18s. 4d., of which all Englishmen in this Colony may feel justly proud, though we are all perfectly conscious that this splendid result could not have been achieved but for very generous support from all classes of the community—and especially our Scottish friends—for which this Colony is justly famed. (Applause).

In addition to the above anonymous donations, \$2,500 was returned from "War Bond" winnings direct to the "Prisoners-of-War" fund.

So much for "St. George's Day" Special Account. Now for a brief word on General Account. The year began with a balance of \$1,528.72, increased during the year to \$2,704.70 and to this will be added in 1919 accounts \$4,223.43, balance of "Special Account." No call has been made on the Society's funds for local relief during the past twelve months. (Applause)—and the only disbursements have been for small working charges. It is your Committee's earnest desire to build up this fund to a substantial figure that we may be prepared suitably to assist all necessitous and deserving cases, and in this connection I would remind you that, under Rule 17 of the Society's constitution, there is no danger of any part of the fund being dispersed for the purposes of any celebrations whatsoever, but will be kept solely for charity.

The year began with a membership of 8 life and 122 ordinary members, and during the year there have been added 1 life member and 130 ordinary members. It is with profound regret that I have to report the death of three of our members, viz., Mr. F. A. Biden, Mr. T. Elliot and Mr. J. Hutchings. Our total membership to-day is 328.

Our energetic Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Bentley, and Mr. J. H. Ramsay, the Hon. Treasurer of "St. George's Day" special appeals, both of whom did yeoman service for the Society, resigned during the year to go home and join up for active service.

The vacancy in the position of Hon. Secretary was filled by the appointment of Mr. F. A. Wells, to whose energy and efficiency I can personally testify—(Applause)—and I am glad to report that he has consented to continue so long as an assistant secretary is appointed for special celebrations. I am further glad to say that Mr. P. S. Cassidy, who has been a very keen treasurer, is also willing to serve for another year. (Applause).

It would be unkind for me to close without reference to the tremendous labours of the Committee and Sub-Committees, who devoted so much of their leisure time, during a period when all were overworked, to the successful prosecution of our "War Bond" drawing, and as one "behind the scenes" I can assure you, gentlemen, the labours were tremendous, and your special thanks are due to Mr. Sandford—(Applause)—upon whom the heaviest part of the work, as Hon. Treasurer, inevitably fell; to Mr. Charles Bewick, our Hon. H. Bird, as "War Bond" Secretaries; Mr. Bentley and Mr. Wells, as Hon. Secretaries; Mr. Coppin and Mr. Perry for their work in connection with advertising; and the Press for their valuable assistance. (Applause).

In conclusion, I may add that we have now, I think, fairly demonstrated that we have become an active Society, and I trust will become an increasing power for good in this Colony as the days go by. I now beg to propose that the report and accounts be presented and adopted.

Mr. N. J. Stabb seconded this, and it was carried unanimously.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, our next business is to elect a Committee for the ensuing year. I have endeavoured to persuade our Vice-President to accept the position of President for this year, but he has informed me that he has very heavy labours in front of him this year and has declined to stand, although I am glad to tell you that he is willing to remain on as Vice-President with the view and hope of taking the post of President in the following year. (Applause). Our next senior member of the Committee is the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, and I have great pleasure in proposing that he be elected President for the coming year.

Mr. STABB seconded this and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. POLLOCK: Gentlemen, I thank you very much for the honour you have done me. I will do my best to promote the interest of the Society. (Applause).

The following were re-elected:—Vice-President, Mr. N. J. Stabb; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. A. Wells; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. P. S. Cassidy.

The election of the new Committee was then proceeded with. Several names were proposed, but the gentlemen in question expressed their regret at not being able to serve as they were leaving for home shortly. Finally, the Committee was constituted as follows:—Messrs. G. S. Archibald, H. W. Bird, C. M. Ede, W. A. Dowley, A. G. Coppin, M. S. Northcote, W. J. Eldridge, G. C. Moxon, C. G. Alabaster, S. H. Dodwell, A. E. Crappell and T. E. Pearce, with the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mr. Justice Gompertz (ex-officio).

NEXT ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATIONS. The CHAIRMAN: I put it to you as a suggestion that, with regard to St. George's Day celebrations, we might at any rate carry out the same form of street collection which we had last year. Whether it be for War Funds, or War Charities, or for a War Memorial, I believe money will be needed, and again this year we have to prepare, and gladly do so, to put our hands in our pockets in the same generous way which this community has done in past years during the war. (Applause). I also offer the suggestion to the incoming Committee that at some time during the year, either early or late, we have St. George's Ball. (Applause). The meeting is now open for suggestions.

Both suggestions were agreed to, and it was explained that the Ball would be held as soon after peace was declared as could reasonably be arranged having regard to climatic conditions.

Mr. SPRADBERY: What about having a Tombola?

The CHAIRMAN: I think we may pass that on as a suggestion to the incoming Committee. I doubt very much whether the members realise what a tremendous amount of labour was expended on the Tombola, and I doubt whether we can get a Committee of ladies to carry it on. However, the Committee will consider whether it be practicable or not.

Mr. PATTERSON: Is it possible to have a concert on St. George's Day?

The CHAIRMAN: That's a very good suggestion.

On being put to the vote the proposal was carried.

Mr. DOWLEY: May I suggest that something be done for the children? The CHAIRMAN replied that it was curious that the same suggestion had just been made to him by another member. He would pass it on to the Committee for consideration.

The meeting then terminated.

## THE POULTRY OBSTRUCTION. NUISANCE ABATING.

The case of obstruction against several poultry-dealers, remanded from last week, was resumed, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy.

Mr. Shenton, who appeared for the defendants on their first appearance, did not attend on this occasion.

Mr. E. J. C. Wolff, Captain-Superintendent of Police, asked his Worship not to take any notice of Mr. Shenton's absence. He had paid a surprise visit to Ko Shing Street, accompanied by Mr. Shenton. The conditions there were much better. Only the foot-path was filled with crates; the roadway was clear.

When Sergeant Marks paid a visit of inspection to the place, a few days previously, the old state of things still prevailed. Since negotiations had been entered into, the poultry-dealers were endeavouring to mitigate the nuisance. In November last, Messrs. Dennis & Bowley, on behalf of the shop-owners in the locality, wrote to his predecessor, the Hon. Mr. McL. Messer, that the place was obstructed not only by crates but also by trucks. They pointed out that these obstructions were detrimental to the interests of their clients in the event of a fire. Since then, however, the nuisance had greatly abated.

Negotiations were in progress to give the poultry-dealers one-third of the land near the Sailors' Home, but they contended that the area allotted was insufficient, and asked for the whole site at the expense of others. Still, he thought, they should have it.

For the present, if there was any further encroachment, summonses would be taken out against the offenders. He asked for a further remand. The poultry-dealers would be allowed to retain the foot-path until a regular working scheme was enforced.

Mr. Lindell adjourned the case for a week.

## HIS RETURN DELAYED.

"I stole the articles in order to get some money to go home," pleaded a Chinese who was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing a pair of trousers and a handkerchief from the Kwang Tung. He was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment.

## COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.

The ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held, yesterday, at the Company's offices, Hotel Mansions, Mr. S. H. Dodwell presiding. The others present were the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale and Mr. H. W. Looker (Directors), Messrs. A. R. Lowe, M. S. Northcote, J. Arnold, C. B. Buyers, A. Denison, P. C. Potts, A. E. Crappell, P. Tester, A. E. Griffin, E. Abraham, Chan Sin Kai, and W. E. Clarke (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Your Directors regret that the present report again shows such a poor result for the year's working. Although freights have been increased wherever possible, and the gross earnings of the steamers have already equalled those of the best year in the Company's history, the heavily increased running expenses have contributed towards the poor net results. The most adverse influence on our figures has been the prohibitive price of bunker coal. The Company has had to pay some 250 to 300% increase on the pre-war cost of this article, some 200% increase in the price of all stores, and about 50 to 100% higher charges for repairs, docking and marine insurance. It has been only by careful management and effecting economies in every department that the report presented is not more adverse, but I am glad to say that the price of our bunker coal has already declined somewhat, and now that the war is to all intents and purposes over, I think we may safely look forward to our running expenses gradually assuming more reasonable proportions.

Since our last annual meeting, your Directors have succeeded in their negotiations for the sale of the "Zetland." The book profit for this sale, amounting to \$90,750.50, has been placed to the credit of Profit and Loss Account.

Turning to the balance-sheet, you will notice the Insurance and Underwriting Account has been augmented by the sum of \$20,625, representing the Company's share of marine insurance risk carried during the period under review.

You will also note with pleasure that, during 1918, the Investment Fluctuation Fund has shown an increase of \$123,724.50, due to the rise in values of local securities held by the Company.

Taking advantage of the favourable exchange, your Directors deemed it not only prudent but also a patriotic step to invest more of the surplus funds of the Company in Sterling War Loans.

Your Directors propose, subject to your approval, transferring the sum of \$50,000 from the Equalization Fund to Profit and Loss Account, leaving a balance of \$70,000 at credit of the Fund.

My predecessor in the chair at the last annual meeting mentioned that steps were being taken with the owners of native-owned vessels operating on the Hongkong-Canton Line and the Railway Administration to increase passenger fares. An understanding with all parties was arrived at in July, and, since that date, increased rates to the mutual benefit of all concerned have been in operation.

During the latter part of the year, your Directors decided to give a trial on the Canton run to the system of farming-out native passenger and freight space. This system has been in operation with success on the Yangtze for some time, in regard to passenger space, and, as conditions are similar, it was felt that the experiment should be made. In conjunction with the China Navigation Co., with whom we work on joint account on the Canton Line, an agreement was entered into with a Chinese syndicate for a short period, which terminated at the end of January. The arrangement has so far worked satisfactorily; in fact, on the results attained, the Board have decided to enter into a renewal of the agreement for a longer period on terms which, I confidently hope, will prove mutually beneficial to the Company and to the Chinese syndicate with whom we are working. I would point out that the arrangement aims at assuring to the Company a large share of, and a more steady income from, the Chinese passenger and cargo trade without relinquishing, in any way, the management of our vessels, and if, when difficulties arise, a reasonable and fair attitude is adopted by both signatories to the agreement, I see no reason why the experiment should not prove a success.

During the year, the usual Government survey has been held on all the Company's vessels, and the same have all been docked for general overhaul.

Following the example of other local companies, gentlemen, your Board does not wish that the work of the Office staff should be forgotten. The Company's staff is one of the smallest of any limited company in the Colony, and, although circumstances have prevailed, as from showing as good results as we could have wished, your Directors are satisfied that the office staff have worked well and done their utmost in the interests of the Company, and it will, I hope, be in accordance with your wishes that your Directors have voted them a bonus of 10% on their salaries.

It is with reluctance I have to inform you that Captain Clarke, our Secretary, has tendered his resignation, which the Board has accepted with regret, and at the end of the month he relinquished a post that he has honourably and faithfully filled for 13 years. Although Captain Clarke has been 49 years in the service of the Company, and although to-day, he looks as young as when I

first met him seven years ago, he feels that he is now entitled to spend his remaining years in retirement, and your

Directors feel that this retirement has indeed been well earned. In 1906, Capt. Clarke took over the Acting Secretaryship and soon afterwards received the substantive appointment, since when, through times of prosperity and adversity, the interests of the Company have always been his foremost consideration. As he is remaining in the Colony, in recognition of his long service and in order to still retain the benefit of his experience, it is the intention of your Directors to invite him to a seat on the Board, and I feel sure that this proposal will meet with your hearty approval.

The vacancy created by Capt. Clarke's retirement will be filled for the present by the appointment of Mr. John Arnold as Acting Secretary.

I think that the report and accounts call for no further comment from me, and I now formally beg to propose that they be adopted and passed as circulated.

Mr. D. MACDONALD, in seconding, said:—

—I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

After the very clear explanation of the year's working given by the Chairman, there is little left for me to add. The abnormally high freights ruling on the coast trade did not affect the river traffic to anything like the same extent, so, while the earnings of the steamers remained practically the same, the running expenses, as the Chairman has explained, went up to a very high figure. In the circumstances, I think we have reason to feel thankful that we pulled through a very adverse year on the river trade so successfully. The new system of farming-out native passenger and freight space must be left entirely in the hands of the management to work out. We hope it will prove successful and assist to bring better results this year. We are glad to hear that the office staff have been remembered. The ten per cent. bonus on their salaries, which you propose to pay them has been well earned. While we all feel a pang of regret at parting with Captain Clarke as our Secretary, we are pleased to learn that he is being elevated to the Directorate, and feel sure that his long experience and extensive knowledge of the river trade will enable him to be of great value to the Board. If, in order, sir, I would suggest that a small souvenir of silver plate be presented to Captain W. E. Clarke, on which the Directors could record their appreciation of his long and faithful service of 42 years with the Company. The appointment of Mr. John Arnold as Acting Secretary reminds me of a few of the times when his father, Mr. Thomas Arnold, was given the same appointment, and if he has inherited only a portion of his father's tact and ability he should prove a successful Secretary to the Company.

The CHAIRMAN, in putting the motion, which was carried—to the meeting, said that the Directors would be pleased to accede to the shareholders' request in regard to Mr. Macdonald's suggestion that a piece of silver plate should be presented to Capt. Clarke.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale was confirmed as a Director, on the proposition of Mr. Arnold, seconded by Mr. C. B. Buyers.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale and Mr. H. W. Looker were re-elected Directors, on the proposition of Mr. A. E. Griffiths, seconded by Mr. A. DENISON.

Mr. C. Bernard Brown and Mr. A. R. Lowe were re-appointed Auditors at a remuneration of \$400 each, on the proposition of Mr. G. H. Potts, seconded by Mr. M. S. Northcote.

The CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants were ready, and might be had on application.

Capt. CLARKE, addressing the meeting, said: Before dispersing, I would like to thank you for your signal mark of honour and all the good things you have said of my services, coupled with the offer of a seat on the Directorate of the Company upon my retirement from the Secretaryship. This I shall take pleasure in accepting, as I shall always be glad to serve and render any assistance in the interests of the Company, in which service I have spent so many years of my life. It is a pleasure to me to know and have your assurances that my services in the past have met with your approval. I thank you for your confidence, and sincerely hope I shall continue to merit your appreciation in the future. On behalf of the office staff and myself, I thank you for the bonus granted.

The proceedings then closed.

LOCKING THEATRE EXITS.

A (Chinese) manager of a theatre, in Yau-mat, was brought up before Mr. T. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, on a charge of having locked the exit doors of his theatre, thereby endangering the audience.

It was stated that the main exit was locked from the inside by means of a padlock, and similar measures had been taken to fasten a large exit near the gallery. Should any accident occur, with the means of egress thus barred, disastrous consequences might result.

The defendant admitted the offence and asked to be pardoned. He would be more careful in future.

The Magistrate, remarking that the offence was a serious one, fined the defendant \$50.

## S & W FRUIT, FISH, and VEGETABLES

Now that food is so costly, and food conservation is so vital you should take every precaution to buy the best; it goes farthest, and we can supply that quality at exceptionally low prices.

Just Received from AMERICA

CANNED PEARS. PEACHES. APRICOTS. RASPBERRIES. GOOSEBERRIES. BLACKBERRIES. EGG PLUMS. GREENGAGES. PINEAPPLES. BLACK CHERRIES. WHITE CHERRIES. FRUIT SALAD.

Californian Sardines in tins with Tomato, Mustard, Soured, Fresh.

An excellent Breakfast Dish.

ASPARAGUS. BRUSSELS SPROUTS. CARROTS. STRING BEANS. RIPE OLIVES. CAULIFLOWER.

Pimientos Morrones, Boneless Sardines.

French Style Mustard, Dill Pickles.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

### VICTORIA THEATRE.

February 12th.

9.15 p.m. Performance.

GAUMONT GRAPHIC.

KATHLYN WILLIAMS

supported by Thomas Holding

### REDEEMING LOVE

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

MANTLA STRING BAND will be in attendance on Tuesday, February 11th, at 8.15 P.M.

MATINEE

Thursday, February 13th, at 5.15 p.m.

THE BARRIER

in 7 Parts.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

### SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, DES VŒUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Wm Powell Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346

## Eiderdown Quilts

6' x 7' 6" 8' 6" 8' 4"

and Covers

2' 3' 3' 4'

PLAIN JAP SILK &amp; SATEEN

and many beautiful designs in

Printed Satin.

These Quilts having arrived rather late in the Season have been marked at exceptionally low prices.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of \$100 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders, held this Day, will be PAYABLE at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1919. Shareholders are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for Warrants. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 11th, 1919. [322]

DR. HAROLD MACFARLANE,  
Deceased.

ALL PERSONS having any Claim whatsoever against the Estate of the above-named Deceased who died on the 7th day of February, 1919, at No. 2, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon, are requested to send particulars of the same in writing to me the undersigned on or before the 19th day of February, 1919.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1919.

E. L. AGASSIZ,  
No. 24, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong,  
Solicitor for the Executors. [323]

## DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

NEXT TERM begins on MONDAY, February 17th, 1919, at 8.45 A.M. Parents on Guardians wishing to place boys at the school should, if possible, see the Headmaster between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. any day before February 17th.

Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,  
Headmaster. [324]

## LOST.

MISSING from "Crownstent," No. 152, The Peak, TWO SEALYHAM TERRIERS, DOG and BITCH, rough-haired, white with black markings, aged about one year. Last seen on Barker Road. A suitable reward will be given. Communicate above address.

[325]

## WANTED.

BOTTLES for Mineral Waters—10 and 12 oz. Codd's.  
Reply giving prices, etc., to—  
Box 321,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [321]

## WANTED

CHIEF OFFICER for "SISMAN"  
App—  
GERMINAL CIGAR STORE,  
18 Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
1276

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising—  
Blankets, Serge, Col. Cream, Cosmétique, Blanche de Perle, Onchial Soap by Grah & Bros, Chicago, Morning Dew Cosmétique Soap by American Perfumery Co., Chicago, 7 Tea Caddies, Brushes, 5 Acetylene Lamps and a long line of Sundries.  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, February 11th, 1919.

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at the Kwong Mang Sang Shipyard, San Sai Fo, ONE STEEL TUG, built in 1911 for the French Navy, bottom part galvanised plates, compound engines, 10 x 20 inches strokes, "No boiler".  
Particulars of Hull: 78 feet long, 16 feet in breadth, 9 feet deep.  
The hull was repaired recently.  
A launch will leave Blaise Pier at 10.30 a.m. on the day of the sale to convey intending purchasers.  
Terms—20% deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer.  
Hongkong, February 11th, 1919.

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, SEVERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, comprising—  
Blackwood Furniture, Teakwood Mirror, Door Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Clocks, Umbrella Stands, Bureaux, Carpets and Rugs, Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chair, Drawing Room Sofa, Dining Chair, Dining Table, Single and Double Bedsteads, Iron Bedsteads, Cupboards, Blankets, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cane and a long line of Sundries.  
Also—  
1 Mandoline (new), 1 Post Card Camera, 1 Mandoline, 1 Binnoculars, 1 Piano, 1 Underwood Typewriter, in good condition, and 3 bags Timor Coffee (raw) each 30 lbs.  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, February 11th, 1919. [324]

## AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

G. H. HUGHES AND ROUGH,

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT,

ADHARITY.

General Auctioneers,

Share, Coal and General

Introduction Brokers

and

Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS

"TO-KWA-WAN COAL"

STORAGE.

CROWNED BY DEATH'S

A.L.C. 4th &amp; 5th EDITIONS

At Telegraphic Code

Telegraphic Address "REIKOON"

Hongkong

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from C. H. GALE, Esq., to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY,

the 14th February, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at his residence "Galesend," 109, The Peak,

THE WHOLE OF THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

including, etc., etc.,

comprising—

Large Upholstered Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, by Maple, London.

Occasional Tables, Lady's Teakwood Bureau, Carpets and Rugs, Pictures, etc.

Extension Dining Table (4 square leaves) Sideboard, Dining Chair, etc., and a

complete set of Table Glass, "Antique," Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer, Antique Sheffield Plate Tea Tray, Silver Fruit Dish, etc.

White Enamelled Bedroom Suite (specially made to owner's design) (as good as new) Nursery Furniture, White Enamelled, Children's Tricycle, Rocking Horse, Camphorwood Linen Press, and Hot-room Cupboards, Singer Sewing Machine, Bathroom, and Kitchen Utensils, including Large Kitchen Stove with Boiler.

ALSO

Upright Overstrung Cottage Piano by Moutrie in good condition, Barograph and Stand, American Ice Chest, Lady's carrying chair, Lawn Mower, Stone Roller, and a number of Pot Plants, Maiden Hair Fern, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view from the 13th inst. at 2.30 p.m.  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES &amp; ROUGH,

Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

ON SATURDAY,

February 15th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

Several lengths Blue Serge GOOD QUALITY to be sold without reserve,

also

A consignment of Gen's Straw Hats, etc.  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES &amp; ROUGH,

Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(For Account of the Concerned),

ON WEDNESDAY,

February 13th, 1919, at 1 P.M., at Kwong Tuck Cheong's Shipyard, To Kwa Wan, ONE COMPLETE SET ENGINES AND BOILER IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

Description—  
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33 x 24 stroke.  
Boiler, 12 x 10, working pressure 120 lbs. on Veritas survey.  
To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and all piping, etc., connected with the above-mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also

Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast, 2 Navigating Compasses.

On view at Kwong Tuck Cheong's shipyard. Launch to convey intending purchasers will leave Blaise Pier at 10.30 a.m. on date of sale.  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES &amp; ROUGH,

Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, for the estate of Francis Bacon, New York. (Practically new).  
One Boudoir Grand Piano, by Collard & Collard, in good condition.  
Particulars from the undersigned.  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES &amp; ROUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 11th 1919. [281]

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

THE Undersigned received instructions to sell a VALUABLE MODERN HOUSE,

with 3 Stories, and Verandah, Two Bath Rooms, separate cuisine and servants' quarters, newly built, situated Avenida Vasco Gama. Inspection invited.  
Apply to—

J. C. MOOSA,

Rue Central,  
Macao. [313]

FOR SALE.

ONE NEW 10-hp "GREEN'S" LAWN

MOWER complete.  
Price \$500 or nearest offer.  
Apply to—P. L. L. 1st C. B. MANCHESTER ROAD,  
Mr. Austin Barracks,  
where it can be seen. [320]

## INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND  
FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this

Company will be held at the HONGKONG

HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY,

FEBRUARY 15th, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the

purpose of receiving the Report of the

Directors together with a Statement of

Accounts for the year ending 31st December,

1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 8th February to

the 18th February (both days inclusive),

during which period no Transfer of Shares

can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers. [363]

Hongkong, January 29th, 1919.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING

of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation

will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong,

on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY,

1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving

the Report of the Directors, together with a

Statement of Accounts for the year ending

the 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the

Corporation will be CLOSED from MON-

DAY, February 10th to SATURDAY,

February 22nd, 1919 (both days inclusive),

during which period no Transfer of Shares

can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 4th, 1919. [295]

G. H. R.

NOTICE.

THE PASS OFFICE will be REMOVED

from the Central Police Station to the

top floor of the OFFICE BUILDING on Feb.

16th. From that date onwards, Permits to

leave the Colony will be issued from there

and not the Central Police Station.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those

of Chinese race, desiring to leave the

Colony should apply in person between

the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

daily.

Applicants will be required to produce

Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who

remain in the Colony for more than 7 days

are required to Register themselves under

the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS

ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particu-

lars required may be obtained at the

G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine

not exceeding \$50. [40]

G. H. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received

at the Headquarters Offices, Victoria

Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon

on the dates stated, for the under-mentioned

services for a period of twelve months from

April 1st, 1919:—  
Fuel and Washing, 17th February, 1919.  
Forage and Indian supplies, 18th February, 1919.

Meat and General Supplies "A," 21st

February, 1919.  
General Supplies "B," 22nd February, 1919.  
Hospital Supplies, 23rd February, 1919.  
Barrack Services, 24th February, 1919.  
Transport Services, 3rd March, 1919.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained

personally at the above Offices between the

hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Tender forms must be properly filled up,

signed, and dated, and delivered in a sealed

envelope marked "TENDER FOR FORAGE,"

etc.

Tenders must be, and will not be entertained

unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as

a guarantee of good faith, such sum to be

forfeited to the State if the tenderer fails to

attend at the Headquarters Offices, after

twenty-four hours' notice in writing being

left at the tenderer's address, or fails to send

in samples within twenty-four hours of written

application being left at the said address, or

refuses to accept a contract allotted to him.

The right to reject all, or any, tenders is

specially reserved. [316]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NOVARA"

Arrived Hongkong on February 11th, 1919.

FROM LONDON, COLOMBO &amp; STRAITS

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named

steamer are hereby informed that their goods are

being landed at the P. &amp; O. Wharf and Godown

Company's Godown at Kowloon, where the

consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark

and delivery can be obtained for the Goods

shipped.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless

instructions are given to the contrary before

8 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including

date of arrival will be subject to sale.

No Free Immunity will be effected by me

in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the God-

downs for examination by the Consignee, and

the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD

and DONALD, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and

Tuesdays. All Claims must be presented

within ten days of the steamer's arrival here,

after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godown.

P. L. KNIGHT,  
Acting Supercargo.

Hongkong, February 11th, 1919. [1]

## INTIMATION

WATSON'S

Emulsion of

COD LIVER  
OIL

with Hypophosphites.

A Highly Nutritive Food and

Nerve Tonic.

Agreeable to the taste and very

readily digested by Delicate

Children and Invalids.

PREPARED BY

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

[18]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.

KOWLOON OFFICE: 121, PRINCE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1919.

THE SINO-JAPANESE

IMBROGLIO

The later news, which has come to hand

relating to the Sino-Japanese imbroglio

tends to support the view that the first

reports were exaggerated. Great excite-

ment was created in Peking and

elsewhere by rumours which, we be-

lieve, were extravagant owing to

lack of precise information and igno-

rance of recent developments in the world's

political situation. It was never denied

that the Japanese Minister, Mr. Onata,

went to the Waichiaopu to protest

against the avowed intention of the

Chinese Delegates at the European Peace

Conference to disclose certain secret

agreements between the two Powers, but

there was very good reason to doubt

whether he was guilty of the indiscre-

tion attributed to him. He was alleged

to have threatened, withhold the un-

paid balance of \$17,000,000 out of the

loan of \$50,000,000 promised in September;

to have pointed significantly to Japan's

military preparedness; and to have

intimated that he hoped, political or

financial, was to be expected from Great

Britain owing to her internal distur-

bances. While it required no great

stretch of the imagination to believe

that Mr. Onata might have informed

China that, if her representatives adopt-

ed an attitude distasteful to Japan, she

must not expect any further favours, it

was inconceivable that he would be so



## ALLIES TO IMPOSE SEVERER ARMISTICE TERMS:

### CHANGED ATTITUDE OF GERMAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES:

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG'S VOLUNTEER ARMY.

## FRUSTRATING GERMANY'S AMBITIONS IN POLAND.

### AUTHORS OF ARMENIAN ATROCITIES COURT-MARTIALED.

## PREMIER INTERVENES IN BRITISH LABOUR DISPUTES.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE ARMISTICE.

SEVERER CONDITIONS TO BE IMPOSED.

PARIS, February 9th.  
It appears that the Supreme War Council, this afternoon, reached an agreement regarding the necessity, in view of Germany's attitude, of making the conditions of the renewal of the Armistice more severe, by instituting control of demobilisation and production in factories which were previously engaged in war work.

Only the ways and means of securing the execution of these conditions remain to be settled and it is thought that the sitting on February 10th will suffice for this.

### SENSATIONAL NEWS ABOUT GERMANY

LONDON, February 10th.  
The Paris newspapers, explaining the decision to make the Armistice conditions severer, declare that Marshal Foch was recently compelled to use threats to make the German plenipotentiaries attend the sitting of the Armistice Commission.

CHANGE IN GERMAN ATTITUDE.  
The attitude of the German plenipotentiaries has changed in the last fortnight. They now declare that they will only accept peace without victory.

GERMANS STOP DEMOBILISING.  
Moreover, the French military authorities believe that the Germans have stopped demobilising, and have concentrated 18 Divisions on the Eastern Front under General von Hindenburg. Hence, the Allies consider that Germany must be brought to realise the impossibility of resisting the peace terms offered her.

THE GERMANS' SHORT MEMORY.  
The papers state that Marshal Foch told the Supreme War Council that the Germans are beginning to forget that they are beaten. They have been slow in handing over transport, and are making other difficulties.

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF ESSEN.  
Marshal Foch has advised the Allied occupation of Essen.

HINDENBURG'S VOLUNTEER ARMY.  
LONDON, February 10th.  
A telegram from Bern states that Herr Haase, before leaving the Socialist Conference for Weimar, said that General von Hindenburg was organising a Volunteer Army of 600,000 in Pomerania and East Prussia, with a view to a reactionary coup d'etat. His Headquarters were at Tolberg on the Baltic coast, which is the stronghold of the Prussian junkers.

A WARNING TO THE ALLIES.  
Herr Haase has advised the Powers to watch the movements of the Hindenburg Army closely, and, if necessary, insist on the limitation of its strength.

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES TRIED.  
CONSTANTINOPLE, February 9th.  
The Court Martial has begun the trial of the first party of Turks accused of investigating the Armenian massacres.

The party includes Kemal Bey, ex-Governor of Baghdad, Kewik Pasha, ex-Commander of the Gendarmerie at Yozghad, and Fenar Ali, an official at Yozghad.

The Public Prosecutor emphasised the necessity of punishing the instigators of the crime which had horrified the whole of humanity.

An Armenian lawyer gave evidence to the effect that the victims numbered 2,100, and included women and children.

### POLAND.

THWARTING OF GERMANY'S DESIGNS.

PARIS, February 9th.  
Sir Esme Howard and General Carton de Wiart, the British delegates to Poland, left to-night.

The Allies attach the greatest importance to the Mission to Poland, regarding the establishment of a strong and independent State of Poland as one of the chief means of circumventing Germany's ambitions, and designs to yet become mistress of the whole of Eastern Europe.

### THE SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

A LIKELY PERMANENCY.

PARIS, February 9th.  
M. Pichon, interviewed by Reuter's representative, explaining the scope of the Supreme Economic Council, said that the Council is an important step in the transition to peace conditions, and may possibly become permanent, under the League of Nations.

Anyhow, the Council will, at present, have a large share in re-construction, and help Marshal Foch in an advisory capacity.

### THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

FAILURE OF THE PRINKIPO PLAN.

PARIS, February 9th.  
Interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, M. Pichon, personally, expressed the opinion that the Prinkipo Conference would not meet unless further acceptances were received.

He pointed out that the Bolsheviks' reply had not answered the Allied invitation, but merely intimated that the Soviets are ready to negotiate; whereas, the Allies had advised them that if all the Russian Governments ceased fighting, and foregathered at Prinkipo, they would meet them and help them to settle their grievances.

THE UKRAINIAN GOVERNMENT.  
PARIS, February 9th.  
Le Temps states that the Ukrainian Soviets have accepted the invitation to confer with the Allies, but prefer Paris to Prinkipo and a later date than February 15th.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

RESUMPTION OF TUBE TRAFFIC.

LONDON, February 9th.  
The Underground Railway's Company announce that the tubes have resumed reduced services. It is expected that there will be full services on all lines on February 10th.

RAILWAY SERVICE BEING PARTIALLY RESUMED.

LONDON, February 9th.  
The tube men are returning to work. It is hoped that the services on the tubes and in the district will be partially resumed this evening.

RAILWAY MASS MEETINGS.

LONDON, February 9th.  
Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, conferred with his Executive in London this morning. Mass meetings of railwaymen are being held in London this afternoon to discuss the national situation.

GLASGOW STRIKERS IN MILITANT MOOD.

LONDON, February 9th.  
A mass meeting held in Glasgow, amalgamating a number of Unions, passed a resolution condemning the action of the authorities, and demanding a public inquiry and the release of the arrested strike leaders.

### BAKERS DECIDE NOT TO STRIKE.

The Glasgow operatives and bakers have decided not to strike but to negotiate for shorter hours.

### THE PREMIER'S INTERVENTION.

LONDON, February 9th.  
The Premier has been conferring at 10, Downing Street, since early this morning with several Ministers, including Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Robert Horne, and Sir Albert Stanley and numerous officials.

It is understood that, besides dealing with the labour situation, the Premier also inquired into the recent trouble among the soldiers.

### FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

THE EVACUATION OF VILNA.

BALE, February 9th.  
A telegram from Kovno states that, owing to the successes of the Lithuanian troops, and the advance of the Finno-Estonian troops, the Bolsheviks have evacuated Vilna.

### GERMANY.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT TO-DAY.

COPENHAGEN, February 9th.  
A telegram from Berlin, dated February 8th, states that the National Assembly will discuss a Bill regarding the German Empire's Constitution on February 10th, and will finish the three readings the next day, so that the election of a President of Germany can be made on February 12th.

A Cabinet will be formed immediately after the President is elected, so that a legal Government shall exist on February 12th, when negotiations regarding the prolongation of the Armistice will commence.

### THE NEW GERMAN CABINET.

COPENHAGEN, February 9th.  
The *Vossische Zeitung* states that the new German Cabinet will be composed of sixteen members, of whom the Social Democrats shall have the President and the Ministers of Defence, Labour, Economy, Nutrition and Demobilisation; the Democrats shall have the Vice-President, and the Ministers of the Interior, and Finance; the Centre Party shall have the Ministers of Justice, the Treasury and the Posts; while the Democrats and Social Democrats will each have one Minister, without a portfolio. The Foreign Ministry will be neutralised.

ANOTHER SERIOUS OUTBREAK IN BERLIN.  
PARIS, February 10th.  
A telegram from Zurich states that there was a serious Spartacist outbreak in Berlin on the evening of February 6th. Soldiers and sailors, commanded by General von Eichenhorn, occupied an important thoroughfare.

Government troops fired, killing eight and wounding forty.

A strict censorship is being enforced.

### DUSSELDORF STRIKE OVER.

COLOGNE, February 7th.  
The Dusseldorf strike, among the middle classes, is officially declared over. The Spartacists are conceding the chief demands of the bourgeoisie strikers.

VISCOUNT GREY BLIND.

LEARNING THE BRAILLE SYSTEM.

LONDON, February 10th.  
The Daily Mail states that Viscount Grey is blind, and is learning the Braille system of reading and writing.

BRITISH TRADE INCREASE IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, February 9th.  
The increases in the imports amount to £35,522,282, and in the exports to £25,677,008, compared with the year ending January, 1918.

PORTUGAL.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESSES.

LISBON, February 9th.  
The Republicans have captured the towns of Lamego and Viana. The Royalist leader, Senhor Paiva Couceiro, was wounded.

DOVER'S 20 BOMBARDMENTS.

DOVER during the war was attacked by Zeppelins, aeroplanes, seaplanes, destroyers, and submarines, suffering twenty-nine separate bombardments from air and sea.

Altogether 188 bombs were dropped on the town, the record number in one night being forty-two. The night that enemy destroyers sent sixty-one shells over Dover, all but one fell in open country. Four men, seven women, and three children were killed, and eleven men, twenty-three women and twelve children injured in various air attacks. Damage has been done amounting to about £20,000.

### BRITISH AND GERMANS IN CHINA.

PROBLEMS OF TRADE POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.

CHAIRMAN OF THE CHINA ASSOCIATION INTERVIEWED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]  
LONDON, December 7th.

Following the close of the Great War, the thoughts and energies of business men are being directed to the resumption of trade. So far as the China market is concerned, no question is of greater immediate interest than the British standpoint towards, and our future relations with, the Germans in the Far East. It is clearly understood that, at Hongkong, the British community do not want Germans in their midst under any pretext for, at least, "a period of years" to quote the resolution passed at a mass meeting held at Hongkong, on November 7th and that resolution is now under the consideration of the Government here. At the Treaty of Commerce, the British have also a special interest in the question. So, too, in regard to other parts of China. At the time of writing, news reaches London that, at Tientsin, the Germans are urging the Chinese to break their existing contracts with the Allies under the pretext that German firms can give more favourable terms.

Having regard to the importance of this subject of trade policy in the Far East, I called upon Mr. F. Anderson, the Chairman of the China Association in London, who kindly consented to give me his views generally on the present position.

"The China Association," said Mr. Anderson, "has made a strong effort to keep British trade in our own hands after the war. Formerly, the Germans had got into our trade in China to a very considerable extent by giving long credit to the Chinese. These credits were on a basis which English firms did not consider legitimate, but by means of these methods the Germans succeeded in transferring a good deal of our trade to themselves, no doubt with the object of increasing their status generally in China. We of the China Association tried to get up here an understanding among English firms interested in trade with the Far East. We wanted them to do everything in their power to put a stop to the granting of excessive credits, and also that, as far as possible, they should confine their operations to British channels."

"Well, in regard to this, while we got a good deal of support here, and while we believe the Germans will have great difficulty in the immediate future in obtaining the same financial facilities that they enjoyed before the war, the fact has to be recorded that we came up against a certain number of people in this country who plainly told us that they will renew their German connections in China at the earliest opportunity."

"Their reason for this attitude is that they have an important British connection in China, that since the war they have been unable to replace their German connections with British ones, and, in brief, that if they agreed not to revive their trade with the Germans now, they would have no constituents in China at all. In other words, their contention is that firms who did no business with Germans in the Far East before the war would make no sacrifice now, whereas they would have to sacrifice all, or nearly all, their interests."

THE OBJECT OF THE GERMANS.  
I remarked that, having regard to the record of the Germans in China and elsewhere, it was surprising that, apart from the strictly business standpoint, patriotic sentiment did not carry more weight with the class of business people referred to.

"The China Association and others outside," Mr. Anderson replied, "look the view that Germany were not in trade in China only for the sake of the profits they got out of it. They had ulterior motives, chief among these being the desire to extend the German sphere of influence. Recently, we sent out a statement as to how the position stood. This was despatched to the China Association's branches in Hongkong and elsewhere in China. Hongkong supported the view that we took. We also urged upon the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and other Chambers the desirability of keeping British trade in China in British hands when business is resumed after the war. Our efforts were, however, without any effective result mainly owing to opposition from a section of Manchester and Bradford shipping firms who had extensive transactions with Germans previous to the war."

"I don't know how we can do anything further in the matter," continued Mr. Anderson, "except that by making the subject known in the Press you can stimulate public opinion, and by this means exert influence that will restrain the eagerness of certain British subjects to make money by trading with our enemies, and at the same time assist the latter to re-establish their businesses in China. That is really what it comes to."

THE TRADE POLICY OF THE BRITISH.  
The China Association is not advocating this policy, now that the war is over, purely from hostility to the Germans—desire to kick them when they are down. We have been working at this from the beginning of the war."

"What we feel is that the Germans have always taken very good care to keep the control of their own trade in China in their own hands. While they have always jealously guarded German trade in China and kept it in the hands of Germans, they have also done everything

they could to get into British trade and undermine our position in China. Our policy, therefore, is this:—We say, 'If the Germans have kept their trade in their own hands, why should not we do so?' After all, it is our trade. I do not see that there is any unfairness in that."

"Hitherto, we have given the Germans every facility in our power, and they have repaid our generous treatment by working against us in every way they could even to the extent of using their Consulate offices at Shanghai as a centre from which to foment a revolution in India. At Hongkong, the question hinges on whether the Germans will be permitted to go back there. That question is being considered by the responsible authorities in London, with whom I have had interviews on the subject, and rather than something will be done. But, of course, as is known, the Germans have resented their all unavailing war, because to the influence they have been able to exercise on the Chinese Government. Moreover, they have scored heavily at our expense."

"When China agreed to deport the Germans from that country, it is well known that the German Government threatened to take reprisals probably by deporting a great number of the inhabitants of French and Belgian territory into their occupation, and by imposing hard conditions on British prisoners-of-war. They refused to ratify the Hague Agreement for exchange of prisoners, unless we undertook to prevent deportation of their nationals in China. As events have turned out, they have treated our prisoners of war in the most shameful and barbarous manner, while their nationals have had a privileged position in China, although the latter were entirely in the power of the Allies. The Germans transferred their interests to the Dutch Government for protection, and the Dutch Consuls have refrained from interfering in any way with them. They have done practically what they liked."

THE FUTURE.  
"However, I do not think," Mr. Anderson continued, "that the position of the Germans with the Chinese in the future will be quite so favourable as it will not be so influential—as it has been in the past, because it has happened that when the Germans failed to get their way in China they were apt to instil a certain amount of fear into the Chinese. They will not, I feel sure, be able to do that to anything like the same extent in the future."

Asked for his opinion with regard to probable trade developments in the immediate future now that the war is over, Mr. Anderson replied that the answer to that depended upon shipping. Owing to the great amount of tonnage withdrawn from the China station, trade between here and the Far East has been held up."

"We have been urging the Government, at the earliest possible moment, and we have pointed out that the trade with China has been so frightfully hit owing to high freights that it is of the utmost importance that this matter should have prompt attention."

"I may tell you," concluded Mr. Anderson, "that Government officials have been hardy dealt with, and furthermore, they have assured me that the Far Eastern route is one of the very first that will receive consideration in the allocation of shipping." H.B.

(Since the above was written, the Chinese Government has taken steps to close enemy businesses and to deport enemy subjects. E.H., H.B.P.)

### CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, February 11th.  
THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.  
The Authorities have informed the old members of the Provincial Assembly that their term of office has expired. It is stated, however, that certain of the old members endeavoured to hold a special meeting on the 8th inst., but were stopped by the police acting under the order of the Civil Governor.

EXCHANGES OF M.P.s.  
It is reported that since the Peace Envoys were sent to Shanghai more than 100 M.P.s. have also left Canton for the same purpose. At recent meetings of the Canton Parliament there has not always been a quorum, and most important questions could not be discussed. It is feared that the M.P.s. will not return, and that consequently the Parliament will be unable to function any longer. It is said that the M.P.s. went away, because things were done without the consent of the Parliament.

ANOTHER PEACE ENVOY TO EUROPE.  
Report states that, in addition to Wu Chiu-shu, who has been sent to the Peace Conference in Europe, Dr. Wu Ting-fang has been appointed as a representative of the Military Government. It is said that Dr. Wu did not intend to go, but has been urged by the Peking Government to undertake the mission, as he has agreed to proceed to Paris shortly.

EXCHANGE BUREAUX.  
It is reported that two big loans having been obtained from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Taiwan Bank, respectively, the Authorities have decided to establish more exchange bureaux, so that the notes may be accepted at their face value.

THE SCARCITY OF RICE.  
Owing to the scarcity of rice, certain rice merchants have chartered a number of vessels to transport rice from the Northern provinces to Canton to relieve the people. Several vessels have recently arrived at Canton with large quantities of rice, and the scarcity is thus partly relieved.

The Civil Governor has granted \$10,000 in aid of the cheap sale of rice to the poor. He has also ordered various prefects to raise funds for the same purpose.

### THE ARMED-BURGLARY AT GIBB, LIVINGSTON'S.

ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

A Chinese, alleged to be a confederate of the armed gang that entered Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s compradore's office on January 13th, and stole \$20,000 and a small quantity of jewellery, was produced before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

Inspector Terrett stated that four men, armed with revolvers, entered the compradore's room while two kept watch outside the premises; possibly, another robber was posted at the foot of the staircase. One of the robbers searched the shelves for the keys of the safe. They also forced open the drawer of his desk, abstracting, in all, about \$20,000 in money and a small quantity of jewellery. All in the room were tied up with cords. The telephone bell sounded at about that time, and the thieves, alarmed, made off with their booty. On January 15th, the office boy informed the Police that one of the robbers was on the *Kuangtung*. The prisoner was pointed out as the man and was identified by several others.

The head shuff of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., To Chin Hing, deposed that, at about 7.15 p.m., on January 13th, several armed men, amongst whom was the prisoner, rushed into his room, levelled their revolvers at him, and demanded the keys of the safe. A number of banknotes and loose coins, lying on the counter, amounting to nearly \$1,000, were picked up by the robbers. His desk was forced open and about \$2,000 taken from it. He was then tied up and the keys of the safe were again demanded, one of the robbers, meanwhile, prodding him with a dagger. There were other shroffs in the office at the time, and two watchmen were patrolling outside the premises. These were pushed into the office by the robbers, who warned them, under pain of death, to make no noise.

Before leaving to search the safe, the robbers threatened to kill them all if an alarm was raised, but they shouted "robbers" directly the thieves left the room. The money in the safe amounted to between \$15,000 and \$16,000. In their haste, the robbers left a revolver behind. A revolver and some money, which were produced in Court, were identified by the witness.

The prisoner stated that he was a visitor to the Colony, and was on his way home when he was arrested.

Another witness stated that on the night in question, while he and the other *fohks* were conversing together, four men, including the prisoner, entered the office. The prisoner pointed a revolver at him, while the other robbers stood guard over his friends. One of the men then opened the safe and, after scattering the contents, took all the money.

Prisoner: There is no proof whatever against me. I did not participate in the robbery; the witness only suspects me.

A witness stated that he saw two men coming up the stone staircase and asked them what they wanted. One of them replied that he was in search of the compradore's department. Both men produced revolvers. Later, he saw two men coming from the front door of the office. The *fohks* were placed on one side of the building and the shroffs on the other. The robbers rifled their pockets. Prisoner was the man who asked him not to make a noise.

To Kam Tsung, a shroff, stated that he was in the compradore's department on the night in question. The robbers hustled all the employees into one corner and then ordered them to unbuckle their coats. Witness lost a bunch of keys and a gold wrist watch. The robbers also took the precaution to remove the police whistle which he was carrying. He could not identify the man who searched him.

Another witness stated that prisoner was the man who stood guard over them. He noticed the robbers extracting money from a drawer, the lock of which had been wrenched open.

Sergeant Shannon said that on January 13th, he went with an employee of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., on board the *Kuangtung*, and entered the storeroom. When he reached the engine-room, he saw a prisoner sitting in a sort of hammock, along the passage-way, where there was a bright light burning. One of the persons who had accompanied witness immediately identified the prisoner, stating: "He is the person who threatened us with the revolver." Witness then arrested prisoner.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., gave evidence of identification.

Sergeant Dorling said that, when he was on duty on January 14th, opposite the Hongkong Hotel, he heard police whistles being blown. He ran to St. George's building, where he heard a commotion. He found \$100 in Hongkong subsidiary coins on the staircase. Witness then went up to the top-floor and asked what was the matter. He was told that four men—two of them armed with revolvers, and two with daggers—had broken the premises and stolen money.

Witness searched the office, and later on in the compradore's department, he found a revolver, which was a five-chambered one, also given several pieces of rope. The interpreter read out the statement made by prisoner when arrested. In this, the prisoner said: "I am innocent."

Prisoner refused to make a statement, saying that he had been accused on false grounds.

Mr. Brindall committed prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.



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### CAN GERMANY PAY?

NEED OF AVOIDING A GREAT DUMPING OF GOODS.

[BY SIR LEO CHIOZZA MONEY.]

When on the western battlefields you see the devilish work which has made a howling wilderness of so much of the fair land of France, and has reduced great cities to dust and ashes, your heart grows hot within you. One cannot imagine what has been done; the hideous crime has to be seen to be believed. And well I remember, as I went through the long rows of rubbish heaps that once were Lens, revolving in my mind how the Germans could be made to pay. Not that monetary compensation is in the nature of expiation for it leaves the arch criminals unscathed, and murder most foul is still unavenged.

Can Germany pay? It is a complex problem. What is Germany? Sixty years ago, she was a geographical expression. Yesterday, she was an empire. Today, she is in dissolution. Let us clear our minds by first considering Germany as an economic unit. Can that unit afford to pay?

The answer to this question is abundantly clear, and, as they say on the Treasury bench, in the affirmative. Germany, as an economic unit, could pay, and pay in full, given time. She is unscathed materially by war. Her splendid coal, which will last longer than ours, her fine towns, her magnificent railways and canals, her well-equipped factories, her great deposits of potash and zinc, her spreading forests—all these are as good as, or better than, when war broke out. Her power of work, the energy of a people great in numbers, is hardly impaired. She has a larger population than when she marched in dishonour through Belgium, although it is true she has since lost some 1,000,000 of her young men.

#### TAXED TO PROSPERITY.

Exercising this great economic power, Germany could probably pay £250,000,000 a year to the Allies during the next ten years, and yet be as well off at the end of the decade as she was when she began the war.

Further, she could in a succeeding period of ten years furnish £400,000,000 or more per year, and at the end of the two decades be better off materially than in 1914. The productive powers of mankind are only now beginning to be realised, and the war has taught every one how easy it is for an organised nation to produce wealth for any purpose, good or bad.

But what would the "paying" mean? It would mean the exportation from Germany to the Allies of German goods and products. There is no other way, for all the gold in Germany would furnish only a negligible indemnity—the cost of twenty or thirty days of the war to us. There is a certain amount of German investment abroad which could be transferred to the Allies, but this would not foot the gigantic bill which she ought to be made to pay.

And it is when we arrive at this point that we see difficulties about indemnity payments as States are now established.

Germany can only pay in the main by work, as France paid Germany by work in 1870. But Germany working wholesale to export to the Allies would make grave trouble for the Allies. Even in the seventies, the payment of a comparative trifle by France to Germany was followed by economic trouble to the victor, and France, of course, was not ruined as some people at the time thought would be the case. Quite the reverse.

#### EFFECT ON LABOUR.

Our State is not a Socialistic one, which could cheerfully accept as its share of the indemnity for ten years a practically unlimited quantity of manufactured goods per annum without disturbing the labour market, leaving work otherwise undisturbed, and just adding the goods to the national stock for Socialistic distribution.

Our State is an individualistic State, in which importing is in private hands and industries under private control. Consequently, a sudden flood of German products, followed by ten or twenty years of continued food, would throw everything out of gear. Before the war, our total importation of goods from Germany was a mere bagatelle compared with what a huge indemnity payment would bring.

Dealing, then, with Germany as an economic unit able to pay, she ought to be made to pay, but there would have to be selection of indemnity imports by the State and perhaps storage of indemnity imports by the State. We can imagine the Allies demanding such things as potash, zinc, iron, and timber in annual instalments, to be handled by the Governments in such fashion as to help and not dislocate their own industries. We can imagine the Allies taking payment in certain materials by triangu-lar exchange, so that Germany could export her goods to the neutrals while we draw materials from those neutrals. We can imagine Germany being compelled to furnish the new and manufactured materials for the restoration of France and Belgium.

#### NO PUNISHMENT.

But if Germany were thus to pay goods and products, she would have to be allowed to trade. Like ourselves, she is poor in many materials, and cannot work without imports. It is a queer choice for us. If Germany cannot trade, she cannot pay more than a little. If she trades, then even as she pays she will re-establish her economic life, just as France did in 1870, and that is not punishment as I understand the word.

All this is to speak of an entire Germany working under some stable Government, individualistic or Socialistic, it matters not which.

Who shall say, though, what the Germany of tomorrow will be? Who can say what German power or powers will appear at the Peace Conference, or with what degree of authority German delegates will be able to speak? It is because I cannot answer these questions that I think it useless to discuss the subject further for intelligent readers at this moment.—Daily Express.



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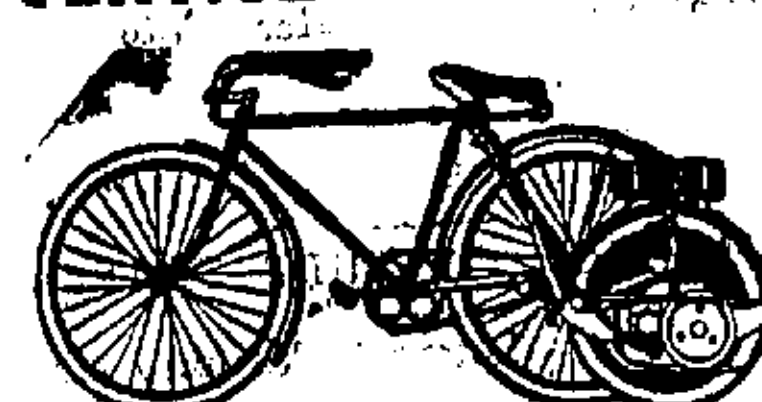
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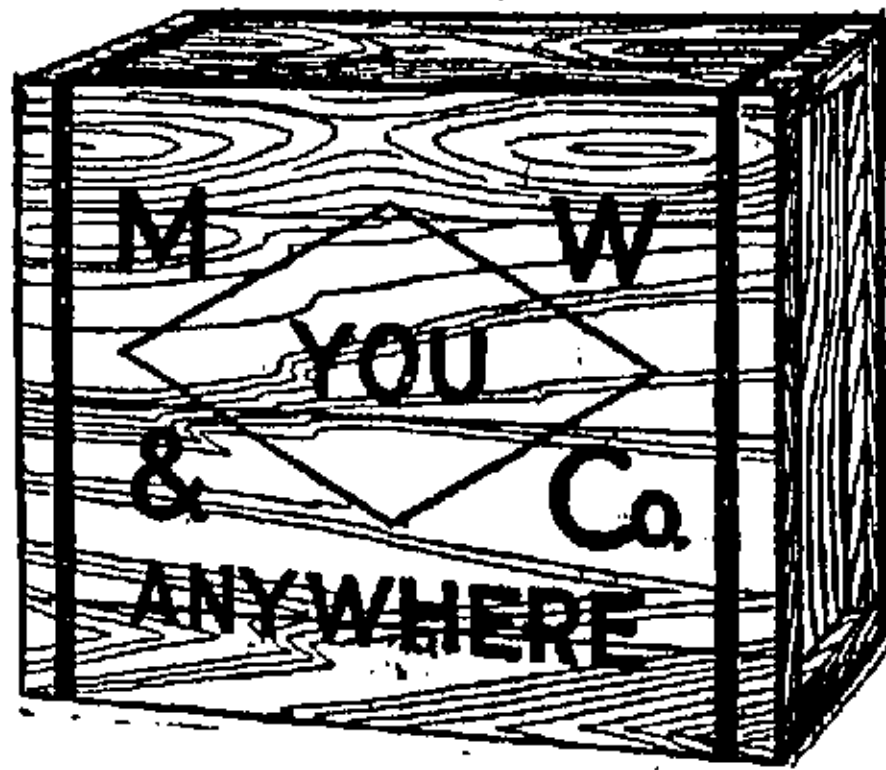
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### BRITISH INDUSTRIES. GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

The full report of the proceedings of the second annual meeting of the Federation of British Industries proves how marked has been the progress of the federation since its inception two years ago. It now numbers 976 members, and includes 171 trade associations. That its activities are founded upon sound ideals is evident from the resolutions which were passed at the meeting. At the outset of the proceedings, Sir Richard Vasear-Smith pointed out that in the past the federation had been the object of a certain amount of criticism and suspicion. There are many, he said, to whom the whole idea of amalgamation and co-operation is anathema, and who consider that absolutely unfettered individualism is essential to the continuance of British prosperity. There are others who see in the federation a capitalist combine, aiming at war with the labourer and the consumer. This kind of suspicion was fast dying out.

That the question of the State control of industry is seriously regarded was evident from the very first remarks of the new president, Sir Vincent Caillard. In returning thanks for his election, he said they would almost certainly need a great amount of combined effort and many strong united hearts together at the time to pull the Government off its system of control. Control may be very necessary during a war, and he did not deny that it has been necessary. But in times of peace it is merely a stranglehold upon industry which is against the best interests of the whole community. To all the problems of peace they would have to bring the same indomitable courage, the same perseverance, the same patience and the same ability which have been directed to the problems of war, and he had no doubt that the members of this federation when facing these problems of peace would not allow any poison of selfishness to weaken them, but would bring to bear upon them unquenchable will and indomitable courage and continued perseverance.

Among the many problems created by the war, probably none is of greater importance than the general attitude of the State to industry. Sir Algernon Firth pointed out the necessity of encouraging the free flow of capital into industry, especially having regard to the large numbers who, during the war, have for the first time become interested in State securities. When the war commenced, there were in this country only 25,000 holders of British Government securities, whereas to-day there are, in round figures, 10½ million holders of various types of Government securities. The view of the federation as to what the Government's attitude to industry should be is given in the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:

"That the Federation desires to impress upon the Government, and the country at large, the necessity (1) of maintaining the principle of private ownership of capital and encouraging the free flow of capital into industry, and (2) of preserving and encouraging that spirit of individual enterprise and initiative which is the vital principle of national life. The Federation regards it as essential that the Government should stimulate private enterprise, and avoid any action tending to transfer initiative from the individual to the State. The Federation considers that the proper regulation of industry can best be attained by industrial self-government in co-operation with the Departments of State and the organisations representing Labour and other interests concerned, and it resolves to use its own organisation to promote these objects so far as possible."

Emphasising the supreme importance of British industry, on which the whole social and commercial fabric of the country ultimately rests, and the serious responsibility in relation to the community which is thereby imposed upon manufacturers, the federation urges on the Government the necessity of recognising the importance of industrial interests. It holds that the representation of the employers should be consulted no less than those of the employed in all matters affecting industry. The federation on its part pledged itself to endeavour by co-operative and other means to raise production to the highest level, both in respect of quantity and quality, to reduce the expenses of distribution and the cost of goods to the consumer, and to ensure, by promoting the fullest co-operation between employers and employed, the maintenance of industrial peace and the enjoyment by all those engaged in industry of the fullest share practicable in the creation and distribution of wealth. It would not commit itself to any political party, but would examine all political questions from this point of view, which it would, when necessary, present to the House of Commons and elsewhere.

On the vital question of economic policy, Sir Vincent Caillard was emphatic in his remarks. He thought it was urgently necessary that the Government should be pressed immediately to construct a scheme of Customs duties on those industries on which it is proposed to impose them—to construct a scheme, test it, and examine it thoroughly, so as to be ready to put it into force. It would take, he thought, certainly nine months to a year to get a tariff ready, and all that time, admitting, as he assumed it would be admitted, that a section, possibly a large section of British industry, is requiring this scheme of Customs duties, all that time months to a year after the war, or perhaps more, they would not be able to have the protection they needed. It was of the most urgent necessity that the Government should be requested, and requested with no feeble voice, to prepare such a scheme without any implication that it is asked for as a matter of immediate application, because they had not yet framed a policy. The same remarks exactly applied, but perhaps in a less degree, to the questions of subsidies and transport. Subsidy is only another form of protection, and the Federation would have to consider it at once. The same applies to transportation. What had they in view about transportation? They did not know anything at all. They had heard of the nationalisation of railways, and he had even heard of the nationalisation (Continued at foot of next column.)

### PROBLEMS OF THE PRESS. TRIBUTE TO AN INDEPENDENT JOURNALIST.

A remarkable tribute was paid to Mr. Robert Donald on his resignation of the editorship of the *Daily Chronicle*, nearly 200 journalists and a large number of public men attending at a luncheon given in his honour at the Connaught Rooms. The luncheon was organised by Mr. H. A. Gwynne (who occupied the chair). Mr. J. Alfred Spender, Mr. A. G. Gardiner, Sir Hedley le Bas and Mr. Sydney Brooks.

Mr. Gwynne, in proposing the health of the guest, said this gathering was a great tribute to a distinguished journalist; but it was also something more. We were now facing a problem in journalism. There was nothing in law or outside law which prevented enterprising men from buying newspapers and running them both to further their views and for the commercial advantages which they would bring; but personally he preferred the old-fashioned proprietor who had certain faiths and certain principles, and who stuck to them, and who had created the journalism of to-day. If we were going to have combines, by which public opinion was going to be influenced through many channels on the *ipse dixit* of one, two, or three men, journalists would become slaves to an idea which was not the ideal for which they had been fighting.

Mr. P. O'Connor, as Co. of Mr. Donald's oldest friends in journalism, warmly supported the toast.

Mr. J. A. Spender, who also spoke to the toast, said Mr. Donald had testified at a great personal sacrifice that, although a paper could be sold, an editor could not be bought.

Mr. Donald, after expressing his profound appreciation of the honour paid to him, said he was not in entire agreement with Mr. Gwynne on the subject of combinations of the Press. This was a case of great combinations, and he did not think newspapers could be excluded from the modern tendency. He drew a distinction between combinations such as that of the Northcliffe newspapers, which were run by newspaper men, and combinations of men who thought that when they bought a few shares in a newspaper they became newspaper men. In Germany, before the war, the Press was Prussianised. The Government had an official organ and a semi-official organ. Every department had its Press Bureau and its news editor. The consequence was that during the war the German people never knew what they were fighting about. He believed that we in this country on the propaganda side did something to help them to know. Hindenburg said that Lord Northcliffe had demoralised his army and his people, but in that statement, Hindenburg was a little premature, because, although Lord Northcliffe had done remarkably well in Austria and Hungary, he had not at that time, owing to the supineness of the War Office, been able to begin his operations in Germany. He (Mr. Donald) did not suggest that the German system was likely to be introduced into this country; but the Press here had had too much Government control, and too much Government inspiration during the war, and there was a beginning of the Prussian system in every department of the Government having its own Press agency, and more than one minister having his own Press agency. British institutions rested upon freedom of speech and freedom of the Press—and anything that lessened that freedom would be a national danger.

of shipping. He was convinced that the nationalisation of shipping would be the greatest catastrophe to industry that this country had ever seen. He was not quite prepared to use the same strong language about the nationalisation of railways, but, properly organised, he believed it is far better to leave great industries of that kind in private hands. Still, they had to get some scheme, and give the advantages of cheap transportation to the industries of this country. The whole matter resolved itself into the following question of definition. Are we to organise ourselves and be ready for peace, so that the health and strength of the nation and the whole empire shall be recovered rapidly on the life-giving diet of great production, or are we once more to sink back into the hopeless condition of unorganised *laissez-faire*, and helpless acceptance of dumping and other ills preying on our very vitals, and thus once and for all abandon our position in the van of civilisation?

The views of the Federation on the question of economic policy were embodied in the following resolution:—"That as soon as the views of the various groups and sub-groups on the question of national economic policy have been ascertained, these should be considered without delay by a committee representative of all the main groups, with a view to the formulation and immediate presentation to the Government of a national policy framed to secure, so far as possible, the respective requirements of the various industries in regard to the imposition of protective duties, maintenance of free importation or grant of assistance by way of subsidy or otherwise."

"It is further resolved that the committee should bear in mind the desirability of allowing preferential treatment: (1) to the various parts of the Empire; and (2) as far as possible to our Allies in the present war in any policy that may be adopted, and of urging upon the Government the necessity of proceeding immediately with the preparation of provisional schemes in order to apply a practical test to the problems which are bound to arise in connection with the claims which may be advanced by specific industries to protection from unfair competition."

Included among the other topics affecting industry, the Federation discussed and framed resolutions dealing with taxation, especially in regard to the provision of adequate reserves to meet the cost of renewals and extensions which will be necessary during the transition period after the war, technical education, and housing. Dealing with the question of labour unrest, the Federation recorded its approval of the general principles underlying the first report of the Whitley Committee, and invited the various sub-committees to consider how far those principles could be applied to their industries.

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All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the—

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,**

General Managers,  
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1674.

SHIPS  
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Shipbuilders,  
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Repairs for John I. Thompson & Co. Ltd., Marine  
and Boat Motors, Light Draft Carriage,  
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Patent slipways built  
to lift by crane, by derrick,  
or by electric crane lifting up to 100 tons.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., of Hong  
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China and Japan, Agents, Hongkong.  
Address: "TAIKOODOCK."  
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TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

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TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.  
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.  
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
Cook's "EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" containing Sailings and  
Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.  
Telegraphic address "COUPON."  
Telephone No. 524.

(Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street  
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Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA  
Chief Office—LYONS, LONDON, E.C.

**THE ROYAL  
R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM  
PACKET CO.**

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRAZ" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND

INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.,  
Agents.

Times Apply to

Telephone 7







## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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(ELLERMAN & BURNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG	"CHANG"	On 12th Feb. 9 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 12th Feb. 10 A.M.
SINGAPORE and SHANGHAI	"TAMU"	On 12th Feb. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 12th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUITANG"	On 12th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 12th Feb. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 20th Feb. Noon.
SINGAPORE, WEIHAIWEI & CHEMO	"HUIDHOW"	On 20th Feb. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Foochow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in saloons and cabins and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

HAIRONG ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 14th Feb. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

NORTHWARD

SOUTHWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully equipped cargo hold.

Freight or Passage apply to

TOURVILLE & CO., LTD.,  
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## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO  
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,  
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NORE...	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA ...	12th March	17th April.	26th April.
NELLORE ...	9th April.	16th May	24th May.

FOR

## BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at BOMBAY about
DUNERA ...	14th Feb. 4 p.m.	4th March.
HEJAZ ...	17th February	9th March.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.
NOVARA ...	12th February, at Noon.	

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Ombus are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Steamers and Sailing Dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,331 tons	Thurs. 20th Feb. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,780 tons	Sat. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YAMAGATA MARU 8,000 tons	Sat. 16th Feb. 7:00 P.M.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU 15,980 tons	Sat. 21st Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TRUEN, IS. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	SADO MARU ... 12,680 tons	Sat. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 tons	Wed. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, COLOMBO, YEBARU MARU	TANGO MARU ... 12,780 tons	Wed. 28th Mar. at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	HWAH WU ... Middle of Feb.	
	YEBARU MARU ... 8,000 tons	Beginning of March.
	AKITA MARU ... 8,000 tons	Beginning of March.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 8,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... Thurs. 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.  
† SUWA MARU ... Mon. 5th May, at 11 A.M.  
† Omitting Manila Harbour.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 248 and

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU ...	22,000	16th Feb.
KOREA MARU ...	20,000	28th Feb. From YHAMA.
SHINYO MARU ...	22,000	5th Mar.
PERSIA MARU ...	9,000	27th Mar.
KOREA MARU ...	20,000	22nd April, From YHAMA.
NIPPON MARU ...	11,000	29th April, From YHAMA.
SIBERIA MARU ...	20,000	22nd May, From YHAMA.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, RALEGA, OLLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU ...	18,500	Mar. 21st.
SEIYO MARU ...	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU ...	17,500	July, 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275. T. DAIGO, MANAGER, King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

For SHANGHAI

"ANDRE LEBON" ... On or about Feb. 25th.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
"INDUS MARU" Friday, 14th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.  
"SUMARTA MARU" Saturday 16th February, at Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.  
"KASADO MARU" Friday, 14th February.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.  
"AFRICA MARU" Tuesday, 26th February at 2 P.M.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.  
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 13th February, at 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 16th February, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"  
March 27th, 1919. April 24th, 1919

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. B. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Los House Block, Telephone 1949.



